Chemical	Species	Acres Applied to in 12'	Lbs. A.I. Applied in 12'	Acres Applied to in 13'	Lbs. A.I. Applied in 13'	Acres Applied to in 14’	Lbs. A.I. Applied in 14'	Replace with Aminopyralid?
Picloram	Spotted knapweed	44.19	1.52	400.2	1.703	289.5	1.78	Yes
	Canada thistle	0.75	0.009	0.5	0.004	1.8	0.061	Yes
	Tansy Ragwort	53.5	0.179	39.8	0.121	65.5	0.124	Yes
	Sulphur cinquefoil	0.4	0.062	2.5	0.03	0	0	Yes
	Scotch broom	1.63	0.024	0	0	0	0	Yes
		100.47	1.794	443	1.858	386.8	1.983	
Clopyralid	Spotted knapweed	143	0.325	23.8	0.049	11.3	0.073	Yes
	Canada thistle	0	0	0.4	0.09	8.8	0.0938	Yes
	Rush skeletonweed	0	0	0.6	0.035	0.6	0.015	Yes
	Yellow starthistle	0	0	3.5	0.023	0.6	0.012	Yes
		143	0.325	28.3	0.197	21.3	0.194	
Triclopyr TEA	Scotch broom	0	0	3.3	0.285	23.8	0.484	Yes
		0	0	3.3	0.285	23.8	0.484	
Glyphosate	Canada thistle	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.02	Yes
	Spotted Knapweed	0	0	0.5	0.18	0	0	Yes
	Scotch broom	14	0.16	0	0	0	0	Yes
		14	0.16	0.5	0.18	0.5	0.02	
	TOTAL REPLACED	**514.94**	**2.279**	**950.2**	**2.235**	**432.4**	**2.681**	

The above table represents all herbicide applied since 2012 with chemicals that would be replaced by aminopyralid if permitted. Over the past 3 years the forest has averaged 2.398 lbs. worth of other active ingredients applied that would be replaced by aminopyralid. The average area applied to over the past 3 years is 632.5 acres, a rough estimate of actual (net) acres infested with weeds would be 20% of this or 126.5 acres. The most significant change will be the elimination of picloram for spotted knapweed control. Aminopyralid in the form Milestone should replace all clopyralid use for spotted knapweed as well. While other pyridines will still be used, like triclopyr for Himalayan blackberry control, the huge reduction in picloram and clopyralid use leads to much lower risk to human health, aquatic organisms, soil, wildlife, and non-target plants. The very low use rate of aminopyralid will allow us to apply much less active ingredient to the land. This leads to lower potential for off-site movement, non-target damage, and adverse human health effects. It is estimated that the Forest would use approximately 4 times less active ingredients to control invasive plants than if we relied on our 10 currently approved herbicides.